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Security Council

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 3 August 2010 from the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Committee and has the honour to inform of the following.

Sweden and the other member States of the European Union (EU) have jointly implemented the restrictive measures against Iran imposed by the Security Council in resolution 1929 (2010) by taking the following common measures:[1]

- Council Decision 2010/413/CFSP of 26 July[2]

  The Council Decision sets out the European Union's commitment to implementation of all the measures contained in resolution 1929 (2010) and provides the basis for EU specific accompanying measures within the scope of the resolution, notably:

  - Export ban on certain other items, in addition to those determined by the sanctions committee, which could contribute to Iran's nuclear-related programme or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes
  - Autonomous designations under the visa ban and the asset freeze, to be decided by the Council of the EU, of persons and entities involved in proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities or in violations of Security Council resolutions, of individuals and entities of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and of the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines and its subsidiaries
  - Enhanced vigilance over the activities of financial institutions within the jurisdiction of EU member States with banks and financial entities linked to Iran, notably through a prior authorization regime for all transactions above a certain amount

[1] All common measures are published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*. Available from http://eur-lex.europa.eu/JOIndex.do?ihmlang=en (published issues) and http://eur-lex.europa.eu/RECH_menu.do?ihmlang=en (search form).

[2] *Official Journal of the European Union* L 195, vol. 53 (27 July 2010), p. 39.

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- Prohibition to open new branches and subsidiaries of Iranian banks in the EU and to establish new banking relationships with Iranian banks
- Prohibition to provide insurance and reinsurance to Iranian entities
- Prohibition of sale, purchase and brokering of government bonds
- Measures in the transport sector concerning the prohibition for Iranian cargo flights to have access to EU airports and the prohibition to provide engineering and maintenance services to Iranian cargo flights

• Council implementing Regulation (EU) No. 668/2010 of 26 July implementing Article 7(2) of the Council Regulation (EC) 423/2007 on restrictive measures against Iran[3]

In addition to the Council Decision, the Council adopted a regulation implementing Article 7(2) of the Council Regulation (EC) 423/2007 on restrictive measures against Iran in order to legally enforce the asset freeze for the new EU autonomous designations of persons or entities.

• Council Regulation amending Council Regulation (EC) 423/2007 on restrictive measures against Iran

The Council will adopt in the near future a Council regulation amending Council Regulation (EC) 423/2007 in order to implement the measures provided for in Council Decision 2010/413/CFSP of 26 July, which fall under the competence of the Union.

• Commission Regulation (EU) No. 532/2010[4]

• The Commission Regulation No. 532/2010 amends the Council Regulation by including the persons and entities designated by the Security Council on 9 June 2010 in the list of persons, entities and bodies subject to the asset freeze as set out in Annex IV to the Council Regulation (EC) 423/2007

• Council Regulation (EC) No. 539/2001 of 15 March 2001 (and its subsequent amendments).[5] This Regulation requires nationals of Iran to be in possession of a visa when entering the European Union

Implementation of the individual visa restrictions against listed natural persons is also based on Sweden's general aliens legislation.

Implementation of the arms embargo is carried out through the general Swedish arms export legislation (Military Equipment Act 1992:1300).

The above-mentioned Council Regulations are binding in their entirety and directly applicable in all member States of the European Union.[6] Regulation (EC) No. 423/2007 requires Member States to determine the penalties applicable to infringements of their provisions. The penalties determined by Sweden for breaches of prohibitions contained in Council Regulations on economic sanctions or national regulations based on sanctions decided by the United Nations or such Council Regulations on economic sanctions are set out in the following legislation:

[3] Ibid., p. 25.

[4] *Official Journal of the European Union* L 154, vol. 53 (19 June 2010), p. 5.

[5] *Official Journal of the European Union* L 81 (21 March 2001), p. 1.

[6] Regulation (EC) No. 539/2001 applies neither to Ireland nor to the United Kingdom.

- Act (1996:95) on international sanctions.
- The Act (2000:1225) on penalties for smuggling may also be applicable.